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The Irish Times,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Mr. MACREADY, Sole Lessee and Director of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, her First Appearance in this City these Ten Years.

THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

And the magnificent Troy Scenery, Dresses from the Extravaganza of KING TROUSEBEARD,

The most Brilliant, Costly, and Complete ever as yet seen and witnessed; Invented and Painted by Mr. WILLIAM GRIEVE, Principal Scenic Artist to the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for its production in this City.

The engagement will commence on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Benefit and Last Appearance but One of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, the charming Danseuse and Comedy Artiste.

Free List entirely suspended, Public Press excepted,

Every Evening Mr. BRUCE BURTON.

On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 18th,

The Performances will commence with the celebrated Scotch Drama,

CRAMOND BRIG; OR, THE GUDE MAN OF BALLINGICH.

John Howieson ... Mr. Bruce Norton.
Lilias Logan ... Miss M. Davis

After which the Laughable Farce of the

MIDDY ASHORE.

Harry Halcyon ... Miss Lydia Thompson.
Tom Cringle ... Mr. Bruce Norton.

To be followed by the Laughable Interlude of

WANTED, 1,000 YOUNG MEN!

Jos Bagge ... Mr. Bruce Norton.
Tom Shiel ... Mr. W. Ellerton.

After which Campbell's New Ballet Farce, entitled

MAGIC TOYS.

Merlin ... Mr. Thibaudin.
Valentine ... Miss L. Thompson.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled

TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

Mr. Samuel Smeale ... Mr. W Ellerton.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock.—Private Boxes, 1l. 1s.; 2l. 2s. Lower Private Boxes, 2l. 2s.; Upper ditto, 1l. 1s. Stalls, 7s. 6d. Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d. Upper Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. Upper Stalls, 5s. 6d.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

FIFTH GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE,

On SATURDAY, MAY 19th,

At Half-past Two.

Upon which occasion the Entire Evening Programme will be repeated.

Evening Performances Every Night at Eight o'clock.

Reserved Seat. Tickets and Plans secured at J. WISEHART and SON'S New Branch Establishment, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.

TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.

TEN NIGHTS ONLY.
TEN NIGHTS ONLY.
TEN NIGHTS ONLY.
TEN NIGHTS ONLY.
TEN NIGHTS ONLY.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS!

LAST TWO NIGHTS, POSITIVELY CLOSING.

SATURDAY, 19th MAY.

LONDON AND PARIS.

The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin voluntarily state his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age.

The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:—

The Graves of our Brave Heroes;
Cathcart's Hill;
St. Petersburg;
Palace of the Czar, Illuminated.

A Grand Morning Representation on SATURDAY, May 19, at Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Col. Mylius, the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes.

Admission, every day, at Two, Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. BOSSELL, 7, Westmoreland-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

The Members are informed that the LAST GRAND CONCERT for the season will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th of MAY, at Eight o'clock.

The Programme will include:

Sinfonia in C Minor, Kalliwoda; Overture, "Zampa;" Harold, Concerto, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, in G; Fantasia, Pianoforte.

ARTISTES:

Mr. SIMS REEVES,
Mrs. SIMS REEVES,
Mr. RICHARD SMITH,
Herr LUBECK.

Tickets will be issued THIS DAY, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.

(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Annual AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the Irish Academy of Music, will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERTS HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present.

The Concert will consist of an Operatical Act of Balfe's "I Puritani," and a Miscellaneous Selection from the works of eminent Composers.

The Committee have much gratification in being permitted to announce that the following distinguished amateurs have already kindly consented to take part in the performance:—

I PURITANI.

Elvira, ... Lady De Vere.
Arturo, ... Mr. Edward Geale.
Riccardo, ... Mr. Herculus MacDonnell.
Giorgio, ... Mr. John Rainford.
Bruno, ... Mr. Alan Cline.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION,

Mrs. J. Stanford, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Colonel Hume, Mr. J. Scott, &c., will vocalise.

Conductors, ... Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Single Tickets, 5s.; Family ditto (to admit three) One Guinea. Each Subscriber to the Academy will receive a Free Ticket of admission, on application to the Secretary.

(By order)
M. WHEELER, Assistant Secretary.
19, Stephen's-green North.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Cheston Foster.

Mr. T. Kirby has the honour to announce that the above Gardens will OPEN for the Season on SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 20th, with an entirely New and Talented Company, selected regardless of expense.

Engagement of the celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimic, and Comique, M. Hollins, from the Royal Princes' Theatre, London, under the management of Mr. Charles Keene, who will appear every Evening with his Lions, in his Wonderful Entertainments, at particular hours her Majesty and the Royal Family.

First appearance in Dublin of Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated Acrobatic Equilibrist and Contortionist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester Theatres.

First Appearance in Dublin of Martin, the Wizard of the World, who will astonish each evening in his Astonishing Performances, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the Equestrian Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, will make her first appearance in Dublin.

Miss F. Hamilton, the celebrated Vocalist, from the Nobilities' Concerts, London (her First Appearance here).

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six ruston, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of

FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cheston Foster will chiefly appear in characters from their popular entertainments.

The Band and Orchestra will be addressed and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at SIX o'clock; Performances commence at Seven o'clock.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Evening Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 16, Lower Sackville-street.

FOR SALE.—Policies of Insurance as follows:—Amount £150, life aged 44, Annual Premium, £6 14s. 8d.; £100, aged 42, premium, £3 9s. 11d.; £100, aged 73, premium, £7 3s. 11d. Application to P. J. ROBARDS, Accountant, 19, Rutland-road.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

92, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon 19 years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Surgeon of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Assistant to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissection, and Operations at the Park-street School of Medicine.

Hours of Access—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day; Evenings, from 7 to 11.

Sundays, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Assistants), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; examination by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

LOUGHREA FAIR,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25TH AND 26TH MAY.

On SATURDAY, 26th MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock Post Woodlawn and Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
Woodlawn to Mullingar, ...	25s.	Ballinasloe to Mullingar, ...	20s.
" Killucan, ...	25s.	" Killucan, ...	20s.
" Mill of Drove, ...	25s.	" Mill of Drove, ...	20s.
" Clonard, ...	25s.	" Clonard, ...	20s.
" Kinnegad, ...	25s.	" Kinnegad, ...	20s.
" Enfield, ...	25s.	" Enfield, ...	20s.

Special Trains will be run from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe up to Dublin, Saturday, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m.

N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.

Broadstone, Dublin, 15th May, 1860.

DRAPERIES.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Belfast Institute, Donegall," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Tenderness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held (God willing) on SATURDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting, for Prayer and Special cause in the Debate in the House of Commons, on Monday, to Friday Evening, May 21, 1860, at half-past Eight o'clock, will be held in the Lecture Room, Exchequer-street.

Chairman—Rev. G. MORGAN.

"Now these things came unto pass that they might not stumble. They are called of Mercy, and are called of God."—Jacob, 4th Book of Nephi.

"Whatsoever you shall ask the Father in my name that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."—John, 14th, 13th.

Roman Catholics are taught all this, and are taught to pray to the Virgin, but we warn them, that it is a grievous sin against God to believe it, for by so doing they make the Virgin equal to God Himself, and thereby commit all the sin of idolatry in the Second Commandment of the Decalogue.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution are requested to attend the Examination in Dublin, previously to their being sent to Training. They will be expected to be present at the next Examination, which will commence (D.V.) on the 5th of June, 1860, at Nine o'clock, a.m. Application should be made as soon as possible for the usual forms to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Acting Secretary, 36, Kildare-street, Dublin.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

The Rev. J. DELESTRE, from Amsterdam, is to preside this Sunday next, at half-past Four o'clock.

Mr. C. J. RAMSAY will address Children and Young People on Sunday next, at half-past Four o'clock.

CLERICAL ELOCUTION AND THE READING OF THE LITURGY.

Mr. ROBERT JAMES RAIE, B.A., who has recently completed his Course of Lectures on Oratory, at the Metropolitan Hall, received Pupils at his house for practice in the various branches of Elocutionary Accomplishment. Also, a Special Course and Private Class for the Reading of the Liturgy; and he would be happy to meet a Clever Divinity Students in Trinity College. He was himself one of Downes' Prizemen at the end of his College Course, as assistant Lay teacher, several years in Paris, by the present Provost; and his Pupils (Divinity Students) were successful in the Prizes (now a Clergyman) holding high preferment in Dublin) having obtained the First Prize for the Reading of the Liturgy, and the First Prize for delivering Prepared Composition.

RATHGAR-VILLA, RATHGAR-ROAD.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

3, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."—The Earl of Bessborough.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.

HONORARY SECRETARY IN LONDON:
MR. CHARLES LUKE O'BRIEN.
(Letters Exclusively from the City Representatives.)

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and exponent of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt ground of my connection (as President) with it."

EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P.

[DONS RECEIVED.]

"Having had so many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the consistency of its principles and the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its exertions be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"EDWARD GROGAN.

"Carlton Club, London, 30th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"2, Upper Hyde Park-st reet 23rd July, 1859."

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Trustees of the
GREAT PRIZE DRAWING
for the
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART
beg to inform the Public that this Drawing will be proceeded with as advertised; and as no New Lottery will be permitted to be commenced, and the number are fixed at 5,000, an Early Application for Tickets is necessary. Office, No. 115, George-street, Limerick, 8th May, 1860.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES:
Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.
TREASURER:
The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
WM. LYNAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is sanctioned by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 115, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a Stamped Envelope with name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the 7 named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the amount of the Tickets.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor,
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., } Trustees.
WM. LYNAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), the valuable BOOK-SELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with.

All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

Music.

PIANOFORTES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Publications.

Just Published,

LADIES OF IRELAND QUADRILLE

ON POPULAR MELODIES.

Performed with immense success by Hanlon's Band.

"The most since Jullien's Royal Irish."

See Opinions of the Press on Mr. HUGHES' Compositions.

Sold by all Musicsellers.

PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA; NERVOUSNESS:

Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.

By HENRY TWEDDY, M.D.

To be had of all Booksellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

SINGLE COPY.				STAMPED.			
Unstamped, ...	0	1½	Stamped, ...	0	2½
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Half-Yearly, ...	0	3	Half-Yearly, ...	0	5	0
Quarterly, ...	0	1½	Quarterly, ...	0	2	6

The Proprietor, indebted by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its establishment, is desirous to extend to every class of Freeholders to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, as Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

These views induced him during the week has prevented them from attending to their duties, will now be able to receive a first-class weekly one, containing the news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Such publication will contain several articles only written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for every description of Trade, Commercial, Educational, &c., and by means of large Agents in every town and village in Ireland, will secure a large circulation, and thereby render it a valuable medium for advertisements. Terms for Advertisements, Moderate. Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin. Orders for the Paper will be received by any Bookseller or Newsvendor in Ireland. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to
LIBERTY E. KYLE,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Insurances.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £90,000 Sr. 10d.
Amount (the accumulated portion of this Society's Policies are upon a non-share System, its peculiar feature) to the shareholders, £1,000,000 sterling.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £90,000 Sr. 10d.
Amount (the accumulated portion of this Society's Policies are upon a non-share System, its peculiar feature) to the shareholders, £1,000,000 sterling.
Annuities granted during the year 1859, £10,000 per annum, on equitable terms, at the lives of individuals of regular and unimpeached health, whose proposals have been submitted at the Chief Office, or any of the Agencies.
Agency for Dublin,
JOHN S. STEVENSON, 134, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office for Ireland, 3, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

RALPH B. GUINNESS, Esq., 37, Merrion-square, North, Chairman.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dunboyne-castle, Co. Meath, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Bedford-row, London.

PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE MELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assignment of every description of Policies and Leases are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due to the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,641l. 0s. 0d., or 64l. 2s. per cent. on the sum assured, being the proportion of Profits assigned. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free, on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MAMLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

Subscribed Capital—£200,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Reserve from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £300,000.

The Unrolled Capital exceeds £150,000.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Minor Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premium," enabling the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEES IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantees.

Considerable Reductions are given by the Corporation or Law Assurance with Guarantee, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 40 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the whole of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 0d	£10 0s 4d	£14 10s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,

Established 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

6 VIC., IV., Cap. 1858.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN SULLEN, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow.

Bourke Chatfield, ...

Major LEWIS BUKHOUGHS, R.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.

ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 4, New square, Lincoln's Inn.

D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpur-street, and Mount-pleasant-on-Thames.

ROBERT LONGFIELD, Esq., 7, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

EDWARD LEE, Esq., 43, Bryanston-square.

Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 71, Cannon-street, City.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, R.M.C., Sandhurst, Surrey College.

CHARLES RODWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

AUDITORS.

WINSMORE KLIN, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.

LIONEL BRIDWITH, Esq., 29, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 6, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LAUT and BRIDGEWATER, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with the perfect security of a Proprietary Company, as in addition to the Capital of £500,000 Sterling, which remains invested in the names of Trustees, a Reserve of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Registrar, Dublin;
JOHN S. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

HOME ASSURANCE.

LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.

Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, cannot be called upon for Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

issue Policies without such conditions or restrictions, entitled that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.

THE COLONIAL COMPANY

was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.

Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.

The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.	
With Profits ...	£2 1 9	£2 13 10	£3 14 2	per Cent.
Without Profits ...	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 7 11	"

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.

Premiums received and Claims discharged abroad, if wished.

(By order of the Directors.)

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:

Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman.
The Hon. St. John Butler, of Kilcash-park, Ballingrane.
Richard Longfield, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 33, Merrion-square South.
William Andrews, Esq., 4, Rams-court.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.

DUBLIN ..... 64, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH ... (HEAD OFFICE) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON ..... 21, LOMBARD-STREET.
..... PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW ..... 52, ST. VINCENT-STREET.

N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 30th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720.

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

John Drew Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-four Directors.
Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1727.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, or at any subsequent period, to participate in the profits, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the whole Corporation Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained for nearly a Century and a Half secure to the public a full and liberal fulfilment of its engagements.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, coupled with the protection afforded by its Large Capital Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Considerable Reductions are given by the Corporation or Law Assurance with Guarantee, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 40 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the whole of the Guarantee Premium, when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

Domestic Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Double Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

J. J. STEPHENS & SON,
64, Dame-street; or
J. T. HAMERTON,
61, Upper Sackville-street,
Agents for Dublin.

Auctions.

THE FURS AGAIN.

Two Public Occasions of Sale by Auction, Thirteen to Fourteen Hundred Skins.

CHARLES BENNETT has much pleasure in announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, Collectors, and Patrons of the Fine Arts, that before this favourite season has given repose to the ardent spirits in the North of Ireland, he will SELL BY AUCTION at his Gallery, on THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, and following day, the very richest and most costly Collection of Furs of Sable and Ermine, which ever passed through the Auction Mart, or Public Sale Room in Dublin, and which may fairly be ranked amongst the most splendid and valuable works of art that have ever been offered to the connoisseur, or purchaser of Furs. They comprise about 1,400 skins, and are particularly remarkable for the number of Sable and Ermine Tails,

CARD.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.,
WOOLLENDRAPERS, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Warerooms devoted to the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
of the Establishment are replete with an extensive assortment of first-class Goods ready for inspection, suitable for the season, and to suit the requirements of the season.
THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED ARTISTES.
TENDENCE OF
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Beg leave most respectfully to express their grateful acknowledgments to the Reverend, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably increased.
A large portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and correct character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for; carefully according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In MOODY'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.
GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
22, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

EARLY GRASS AND HEAVY CROPS AT LITTLE COST.
These desirable objects can be obtained by the use of GYPSUM MANURE, which has now proved itself in Valentia in this Country as in America. A few cwts. per acre, to the acre will assist bean and pea crops, and produce early and heavy aftergrass; for meadows or other crops, and produce early and heavy aftergrass; for contains upwards of 40 per cent. of natural vitriol. Extracts from Works by Professors Cameron and Stockhardt, also directions for use, free on application. Price here, 20s. per ton.
Agents for Ireland,
JOHN TUTE, 13, POWNES-STREET, DUBLIN.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, Electro-plated Cake Baskets, Quivers, Cruet Frames, &c., Bronzed and Bottle Iron Fenders and Fire Irons, &c.
The Newest Patterns in Glass where Articles as well as Prices may be Seen.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S,
31, 32, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Parties furnishing are invited to examine the Stock and Prices of our
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Comprising every Article requisite for Cooking Utensil,
Britannia Metal, Block Tin, and Plated Dish Covers,
Table Cutlery, Warranted;
Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze,
Papier Mache Tea Trays, &c.,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Baths in variety, Toilet Ware, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.
*** Always on hand a large variety of Glass and Ormolu Gas Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings unfixed to Public Buildings, Shops, Private Residences, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There has been a fall of a quarter per cent. in Funds to-day, and this depreciation is referable to the continuance of the uneasy feeling regarding foreign politics which we noticed yesterday. The excitement is very great in London and the Continental markets, and the uneasiness which the position of affairs in Italy is engendering has a marked influence on the Funds.

In this market prices were, of course, affected, but not to the same extent in Consols as in New 3 per Cents., which have fallen fully 5s. per cent. The tone was dull and business not very extensive, and this expression can be well applied to the market generally for Shares, as well as Funds. The Railway Share market was especially weak, and the dealings altogether unimportant; Belfast Junctions were on sale, and show a falling off of an eighth; In Drogheda nothing doing; Kingstown Stock was on sale, as also Wicklows, which show a reduction; Great Southern and Western Stock was again offered, at a decline; Killarney Junctions were on sale; Midlands were weak, and Limericks were offered. In Railway Preference the dealings were confined to Dundalk £5 per cents., Dundalk Ordinary £4 per cents., the latter cents. Banking Shares show some changes in price. Nationals are quoted at 5s. advance, but they were subsequently offered under the price marked. Royals show an eighth decline, and there were buyers at the quotation. Hibernians were inquired for. Atlantic Steam again show a decline of 10s., and left off sellers. All other Steam, with the exception of Dundalks, were in very full demand.

Connorees were the only Mining Shares dealt in; they were rather steady at the quotation. In other Mining Shares not the slightest change since our last report. In Miscellaneous Shares the only dealings were in Grand Canal Stock, which was done at 42, the former price, at which it was somewhat steadier.

The traffic returns for the past week show a falling off in receipts in Cork and Passage, Irish South Eastern, Limerick and Ennis, Limerick and Foynes, Waterford and Kilkenny, and Waterford and Limerick Railway lines, to a small extent in each case, except that on the Limerick line, which is about £300 less than the corresponding week last year.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 17.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94¾
New Threes,	94¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	94⅝
Account,	94⅝
New Threes,	94⅝ ⅜ ⅝

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	94⅝
Account,	94⅝
New Threes,	94⅝

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	94⅝
Account,	94⅝
New Threes,	94⅝ ⅜

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	94⅝
Account,	94⅝
New Threes,	94⅝

Most Buoyant.—Exchequer Bills 4 7; Bank Stock, 221; Caledonians, 89½; Eastern Counties 34¾; Great Western, 67½; Ditto of Canada, 102½; Grand Trunks, 23½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102½; London and North Western, 99½; London and South Western, 93½; Lond. Brighton and South Coast, 93½; Lond. Chatham and Dover, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland, 114½; North British, 80¼; South Eastern, 84; York and North Midland, 79½. Consols have been very heavy all day, and closed dull at the lowest rates, 94⅛. Foreign politics causing sales. Shares very steady, and unchanged in price. The old stocks about ⅛ per cent. higher than in the morning. Business limited. Canadian steady. Foreign without change. Bourse not open to-day, so we are without any guide. Dunlaoghs, 7-16 9-16 discount.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 17.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	
Ditto for Account, 8th June	
Ditto for Account, 8th June	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £20 to £1	

BANKS.

National Bank, £25 paid	
Royal Bank, £10 paid	

STOCK.

Atlantic (Limited)	

MINES.

Connorees (Limited)	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction, £100 paid	
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	
Midland Great Western, £100 paid	
Ditto halves, £50 paid	

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	

On Saturdays the offices are closed at twelve o'clock, and the stockbroking offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next transfer day for shares will be the 31st May. Warrants to be forwarded on or before the 26th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols						
Ditto for Account						
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock						
Ditto for Account						
Bank Stock						

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.
The supply of beasts was again small. There was a brisk demand, both for home consumption and export, at 2s. per head advance since our last quotations. The supply of sheep was also less than last week, with a good demand at 2s. per head advance since this day week. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 72s to 80s per cwt; sinking offal. Second-rate and coarse beasts, 60s to 68s per cwt do. The best wedder mutton, 10d per lb in slab; inferior and ewes, 9½d per lb do; storelings, 8½d per lb do; veal, 10d per lb do; lambs, 2s per head dearer, from 21s to 24s each.
CAVANAGH and BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH]

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MAY 17.—Fair attendance at market, and somewhat more disposition was manifested to buy both wheat and flour, but firmness of sellers checks business. Fresh samples of English wheat brought 1s per quarter advance in the business transacted, while other kinds as well as foreign sold more freely at fully late rates. Flour—sales moderate at currency of this day week's date. Oats and oatmeal moved off very slowly at previous prices. Egyptian beans and Indian corn were unchanged. English beans firm.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY.—Smaller supply of cattle. The demand very good. Extreme prices obtained for everything. Sheep were very scarce, and in demand, at full rates, but a much larger number of lambs, which sold freely at last week's prices. Everything cleared off early. 742 cattle, 467 sheep, and 201 lambs at market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 17.—Sugar quiet. Rice easier; 2,000 bags old Necrassie sold at auction at 1s 9d. Saltpetre in good demand. Linseed lower; 42s 9d bid for Bombay at auction.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, MAY 17.—Large supply of wheat from farmers, for which higher prices were demanded, but closed dull at late rates. Barley 1s per qr. lower. Oats 6d to 1s. Beans offered for less money. Other kinds quite as dear.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 17.—Sugar very steady. Coffee steady—80 casks, 170 barrels, and 800 bags; Jamaica realised full rates. Tea—market firm. Rice quiet. Saltpetre—active demand; firm prices. Tallow flat for June, but firm for October to December; spot, 52s 6d; May June, 51s 6d sellers; October to December, 51s.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MAY 17.—Only a limited supply of each kind of stock on sale to-day. Beasts and sheep sold briskly at fully Monday's prices. In lambs, calves, and pigs, no change. Beasts 3s 6d to 5s 2d; mutton 5s 10d to 6s 6d; lambs 5s 9d to 6s 7d; veal 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pork 3s 6d to 4s 10d, per 8lbs. Supply—Beasts, 732; foreign 150; sheep and lambs, 5,120; foreign 700; calves, 320; foreign 184; pigs, 320.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 17.—Market without change; sales probably about 7,000; imports, 21,914; previously 95,576.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 17.—Firsts, 122s; seconds, 122s; thirds, 106s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 700 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 17.—White wheat, 30s 6d red wheat, 29s; barley, 16s to 18s; oats, 14s to 16s 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 16.—Sugar market firm. 100 hhds. Demerara sold at 39s. Rice, nothing doing; saltpetre firm; linseed—Bombay sold at 40s. 6d., but few buyers at that price, owing to heavy arrivals; rapeseed—900 bags Bombay sold at 53s. 9d. to 54s.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, MAY 17.—No 1, 50s 6d to 51s; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 4½d to 51s 6d; mixed numbers,

Diary of Amusements, &c.
FRIDAY, MAY 18TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday (day, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LOUNGE-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Haughey's Grand Circus Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROTUNDO-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Cramond Brig; or, the Gude Man of Ballingeich;" "Middy Ashore;" "Wanted 1,000 Young Millinors;" "Magic Toys;" to conclude with "Paris and Back for £5."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to secure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Issue Terms commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the Issue Terms for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, amounted to 64,794 copies, making an average of 9,113 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (L.)	Six p.m., May 19.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.) Constantinople	Six p.m., May 22.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (L.)	One p.m., May 28.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Caustia Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

ENLISTING FOR THE POPE.

The following notice was issued yesterday evening, and was posted throughout the city and suburbs. One to the same effect was also issued by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and was sent down last night to every Constabulary Station in Ireland, for publication throughout the country:—

CAUTION—FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

All Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice that, by the Provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., c. 69, it is a Misdemeanour punishable by Fine and Imprisonment for any Subject of Her Majesty, without Her Licence for that purpose obtained, to engage or agree to go, or go to any Foreign Place with intent to Enlist, or to enter himself to serve under any Foreign Prince, Potentate in any Military capacity, although no Money, Pay, or Reward may have been actually paid to or received by such Person, or for his use or benefit.

And further, that if any person whatever shall Hire, Retain, or Engage or Procure, or shall attempt to Hire, Retain, Engage or Procure any person whatever to Enlist, or to engage to enlist, or serve or be employed as an Officer, Soldier, Sailor, or Marine for or under, or in aid of any Foreign Prince or Potentate, or to go, or agree to go or embark from any part of her Majesty's Dominions for the purpose or with intent to be so Enlisted, Entered, Engaged, or Employed, whether any Enlisting Money, Pay, or Reward, shall have been, or shall be actually given or received or not, such Person or Persons are to be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanour punishable by Fine or Imprisonment.

And further, all masters of any ships or vessels knowingly and wilfully taking on board such persons as aforesaid, are liable to a penalty of £50 for every person so taken.

JOHN L. O'THOMAS,
Commissioner of Police.
Metropolitan Police Office,
Dublin Castle, 16th May, 1860.

SUDDEN DEATH.

CLARA, MAY 16TH, 1860.—A young man, named Connell, in the town of Horseleap, King's County, went to bed a night or two since in his usual health and spirits. In the morning he was found dead. An inquest was held this day by Mr. Gowing, coroner of the district, when the verdict—"Death from disease of the heart" was found.

BAND AT BRAY.

The Band of the 22nd Regiment will perform at Bray, on Saturday, the 19th instant, from three until six o'clock p.m. (weather permitting).

BAND AT MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.

Programme of music to be performed by the band of the Third King's Own Light Dragoons, at Mountjoy-square, on Saturday evening next, the 19th May, 1860, from four to six o'clock p.m.—

1. March—"Belvoir Star"	M. S.
2. Overture—"Egmont"	Beethoven.
3. Quadrille—"Jenny Bell"	Mackay.
4. Selection—"Dinorah"	Meyerbeer.
5. Valse—"Parting Vows"	H. Rosey.
6. Selection—"Martha"	Flotow.
7. Galop—"Dodo"	Arban.

MANLY HAWKINS,
Bandmaster 3rd Light Dragoons.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT,
FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully can permit attention to the above Fashionable Suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in Six Hours.
A perfect Fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MAY 18.

At length there is a symptom of vitality about the Irish Executive. When 1,000 Irishmen have been conveyed from Trieste to Ancona, and some hundreds have departed from Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Drogheda, and Dublin, to aid in re-establishing a tyranny over the Romagnols, the Irish Government has issued a "caution." Twice has this strangest of all strange enlistments been brought before Parliament. Twice has the Ministry been urged to take some steps to prevent so illegal an act as enlistment to serve a foreign Power, and when most of the mischief has been effected—for we do not think Garibaldi will give Lamoriciere much time to organise his Irish recruits—"a caution" is issued, by no less a personage than John L. O'Farrell, Commissioner of Police.

The caution cites the Act of George III., c. 69, which constitutes any agreement binding a servant of her Majesty, without her special leave, to proceed to any foreign Power, with intent to enlist, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Whoever shall hire, retain, or engage, or procure to enlist as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, to embark from any port of her Majesty's dominions, with intent to enlist, is also liable to fine and imprisonment. These two clauses may be quite inoperative. The parties who enlist these men will not shrink from trifles. A crowd of frieze-coated men, with wondrous little baggage, may be seen at our quays and elsewhere, anxious for a passage to America, but who would not express the slightest surprise on finding themselves landed at Ancona, on Trieste. The last clause, which fixes a penalty of £50 on any master of ships or vessels, who knowingly and willingly takes these unhappy crusaders on board, for every individual thus conveyed, will probably be more effective. We have a goodly fleet in the Mediterranean, and not a few cruisers at Gibraltar. It will be easy to overhaul every ship passing through the Straits, and saving these poor people from a miserable fate. Lamoriciere may be an admirable organiser, but he cannot have time to discipline a motley multitude from every nation under heaven, except Italy herself. Already the Piedmontese are on movement on one side, and Garibaldi's lieutenant on the other. If one half of what is reported, respecting the spirit of the people, be true, the Pope's subjects will give anything but a friendly reception to these men. The sympathetic meetings [illegible] us a small leaven of young Irelanders, whom we might well be rejoiced to be relieved from in any way but this. To throw a body of men fresh from country life, or sedentary employment, upon an unhealthy coast, where they will be exposed to a trying climate and determined enemies, is little short of murder. "The caution" of the Irish Executive is of little use, unless our ships in the Mediterranean are specially directed to watch for vessels laden with such a freight, and to turn them back. If Garibaldi's movements are attended with their usual fortune, the Pope, whom they go to defend, will be a prisoner either of Spain or France by the time they could arrive, and short shrift will be given to the mercenaries of despotism.

The intelligence from Italy and Sicily is exciting in the extreme. We have no telegrams from Naples, which of itself proves that events are unpropitious for the King. Had there been the slightest success on the side of his forces, we should have had it trumpeted through Europe. As far as we can learn from the items which have reached this country from various quarters, Garibaldi had made every preparation for a successful landing. Arms, it appears, were previously landed on the south coast of Sicily, said to have been conveyed from some nameless place in the Levant. Rifled cannon were placed on the promontories where Garibaldi could touch most conveniently, and they were taken away, no one opposing. The spot chosen for disembarkation is the very strongest portion of the country, and the town of Marsala itself affords means of defence to a small body of determined men. The hills behind the town run across the narrow point of the Peninsula, and from their ridges Garibaldi can look down into Palermo, Carini, and Trapani. He is said already to have taken three towns and some strong positions, driving the Neapolitans before him. The army of Naples at present in Sicily cannot amount to more than 20,000 men, and that amount is completely inadequate to oppose anything like a general rising on the part of a populace counting two millions and a half, inspired by the presence of Garibaldi.

But a second expedition, more numerous than the first, is said to have disembarked in Sicily; and a third troop, whose numbers are not stated, is marching through Tuscany and the States of the Church to attack Naples itself, from the spurs of the Appenines. We have flitting rumours of disturbance still further South, in Calabria, where the most sanguinary cruelties were perpetrated in 1849. The King, appalled by his difficulties, has invited the aid of Spain. That Power has an army disciplined and seasoned, but a move on Naples now would demand longer time than the rapid succession of events would allow. It would lead to the abandonment of all the advantages gained by Spain in Africa, and might possibly be prevented from interfering in the contest by Great Britain.

But as the curtain rises here and there we discern glimpses of a plot unparalleled for its subtlety and extent. Sardinia is rebuked, and even menaced, by France; yet Sardinia, the humble servant of France, with scarcely any attempt at concealment, seconds the enterprise of Garibaldi. When there are whispers of dangers to France from the further aggrandisement of Sardinia, and Genoa and Savona are invited to annex themselves to the Great Emperor by universal suffrage. To compel Sardinia to complain, were she inclined to struggle against the curb, she is threatened with a reaction in Tuscany, plainly created by the same agents who manipulated the ballot-boxes at Chambery, and, to prevent an intimate cohesion between Northern and Southern Italy, Lamoriciere is permitted to create an army, chiefly of Frenchmen in the Papal which severs the Peninsula. To those who survey the scene from a distance, every thing points to a plot to increase the power of France along the shores of the Mediterranean, through the agency of an ambitious vassal.

These events created quite a panic in the Paris Bourse on Wednesday, yet there are other causes of disquiet even more alarming. Russia is preparing an army on the Pruth, and convenes the Ambassadors of other Powers to lay before them her demands for the amelioration of the Christians of the Greek Church. France sends to Constantinople the same envoy who created the Crimean war by his arrogant requisitions respecting the Holy Places. A French agent maintains his right to cut through the Isthmus of Suez in defiance of the Pasha; in the rear of Egypt, and in the direct line of route to India, France forms an armed settlement at Adonlis. The upheaving of the wave is already lashing on the shores of Sicily and Italy, and its shock is felt at the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. We hear, as yet, only its distant echoes, but none can tell how soon its surge may break around ourselves.

The *Times* on the Progress of the Tenure and Improvement of Land Bill for Ireland in the House of Commons:—

It is a remarkable coincidence that at the very moment the French Press is permitted to maintain the legitimacy of a desire for separation on the part of the Irish people, and the validity of the motives alleged for it, the British House of Commons should be engaged in the favourable discussion of a bill in the interest of the Irish tenant farmer which would not be listened to if demanded for this country. There are many estates in England, many whole districts, which from unfortunate circumstances have been long neglected, or have failed to receive a due share of that floating wealth which is the redemption and sustentation of agriculture. In these estates it is possible to find the farmer under every possible discouragement, and, what is worse, under temptation to spend his money with no security for a return. There will be found here farm buildings, and cottages unfit for the habitation of men and cattle; fences broken, and drains clogged; standing water, beds of rushes, thistles, and overgrown hedgerows, the trees of which almost meet one another over the rank vegetation of the narrow and unsunned enclosures. There will be at least twice or thrice too much hedge, too much road, too much of everything that is not wanted. When the aboriginal tenant of such a holding dies or is sold up, a farmer of the modern school looks at it. He stipulates for a new farmhouse, or for extensive repairs, new buildings of every kind—two or three decent cottages for his own labourers, so much hedgerow to be grubbed up, so many trees to be cut down, so much drainage to be done, so much fencing, so many gates, and so much more, which at a rough estimate, if done with ever so great a regard to economy, will cost a thousand pounds for a farm of two hundred acres. This will be equivalent to giving a lease of the farm rent-free for seven years, on the condition of these improvements being done by the tenant. Now, in England, if the tenant farmers and their friends endeavoured to obtain act which should enable the present proprietor and tenant to arrange this matter between them, not for seven years, but for forty years, satisfying the reversionary interests with pecuniary payments, the proposition would be scouted at once as subversive and fallacious. Much more would a bill for enabling the tenant farmer to force some such arrangement on his landlord and obtain an augmented interest in return for some work done. The sting of the "Tenure and Improvement of Land Bill," in the shape of this last provision, appears to have been withdrawn, and the measure thereby much reduced in the eyes of Irish patriots. But, even without this sting, the measure would not be looked at in this island and applied to this island. Thus much in reply to the "Monde," which coolly assumes that we are still legislating with greater severity for Ireland than for England; that we are martyrising and crushing the people there with a strong hand; that we do not yet comprehend our duties to them, but exhibit the same inflexible selfishness that we did ever so many centuries ago; and that the emancipation of Ireland is an "idea" worthy of France.

We claim credit for this country, then, that now, as on some former occasions, we are legislating for Ireland with more indulgence to social weakness, to national peculiarities, and unfortunate circumstances, than we should ever think of doing for this country. It is worth a passing record that our landowners, with all their enormous stake in the soundness of our agricultural system, do not shrink from the dispassionate discussion of a bill which on this side of the Irish down, and put the [illegible] landlord. But, having given this reply to the old calumnies of the "Monde," which might have been found ready-written in the mouldy portmanteau of an Irish refugee of '98, we must then admit that the difference of circumstances is still unhappily so great as to justify a great difference of legislation. It is in vain to appeal to the great changes that have taken place and are still taking place; to the millions that have left, to the obliteration of small holdings, to the decrease of pauperism and crime, to the introduction of English capital and skill, and the revived and still increasing emigration. These facts, may all have a very extensive range, and yet fall very far short of meeting many sore grievances and much substantial evil. Even in this country, which is more pervaded by wealth and other influences beneficial to agriculture than any country in the world, we have still in our ears the cry of impoverished landlords, ruined farmers, pauperised labourers, and every predial evil; and we have still on the Statute-book acts for the assistance of the landed interest with loans of public money. So we need not be surprised to find that there is an old as well as a new Ireland, and that a vast aggregate of prosperity does not preclude many exceptions. The member for Dungarvan may be naturally disposed to look at the facts of the case as they present themselves to the eye and heart of a native Irishman, and may not consider himself bound to uphold the principles of political economy in all their rigour; but if we do not listen to such witnesses we run the risk of neglecting remedies, or suffering disasters. We are confidently assured that there are many districts in which there is no prospect of improvement, unless it is to come from the tenant farmer, with such arrangements as can be devised for reimbursement by lengthening tenure. It is a case of misfortune to begin with. A poor estate with nothing on it, a tenantry with little more than their labour to put on it, and a proprietor unable to return a farthing for improvement, constitute a standing calamity in English eyes. It must be met as we would meet a swamp or any other ancient mass of evil—with extraordinary remedies. The men and the means we employ for such a purpose are out of the common range of agriculture and its every-day toils. So we need not shrink from exceptional legislation in dealing with evils which we are told to overlook on the very ground that they are exceptional. As the bill now before the Commons will have to pass the further ordeal of the House which constitutes itself the protector of the landed interest, it would be of little use to leave it open to the suspicions and misgivings expressed on Tuesday night. It is for men acquainted with Irish courts and Irish functionaries to say whether these are sufficient to secure property from spoliation under pretence of improvement. The mere chance of fraud, the mere suggestion of favour, the supposition of extreme cases, only recalls to the English mind too many instances in which the most enlightened legislation and the most undoubted honesty have been powerless against fraud, against negligence, and even oversight. The official machinery of Ireland aims at a more accommodating, and, so to speak, a more paternal character, than that of this country. It undertakes affairs that here are left to the unassisted energy and vigilance of private individuals. In such undertakings there must be an occasional breakdown; but, after all, there has been no large an amount of success, Irish loans have been so well repaid, and Irish works, under fair auspices, so well done, that we do not see why Parliament should hesitate to call in even so questionable a functionary as the chairman of the quarter sessions to assist between landlord and tenant and the other interests involved.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—When I looked at the orders of the day for yesterday, and found that no less than seven of the subjects on which the House of Commons was to employ its last night's sitting were exclusively Irish, I anticipated a regular Irish treat, and took up my position at an early hour, with the full determination to wait the end of the discussion. But, when two in the morning came, I found myself as wise as in the beginning, with the disadvantage of a very dull night. Even the brilliant M'Cann who, meteor-like, has shot across the clouded sky for a couple of evenings back, failed to show his living fire. The member for Drogheda has been vainly attempting to follow in the wake of Sir Hoyle Roche, and to prove to the House that a quart bottle does contain a quart, on which Mr. Bass contradicted him, that he had no good views in Ireland as Sir Edward Dregan on the spirit question, and that under the new licence bill every man would have a right to drink his dozen. However, though he is believed to possess forty (?) followers in the House, he gave no indications last night of his sentiments on Tenant-right for their guidance. An indignant howl from Mr. Maguire, on the starvation and extermination still raging there, fell flat on the audience without enlivening the dulness of the scene. Should the unlimited power which the bill gives to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions escape the committee, which is problematical, it will certainly be thrown out by the House of Lords, so that the bill's safety is not worth much. The meeting last night, in St. Martin's Hall, in which Mr. Bright claimed to be monarch, has, it is said, already succeeded in the object of making some noble lords more determined to vote against the repeal of the Paper-duties. In the House of Lords a support has been found, the last night generally occupied by Lord Lyndhurst, and it is said the Nestor of the House will avail himself of it on Monday night, to speak on the above subject.

The Select Committee on Postal and Telegraphic Contracts met yesterday and to-day, with closed doors, to consider their report. Two draughts have been drawn up, and laid before the Committee: one by Mr. Baxter, the other by Mr. Dunlop; both against Irish interests, as each a Scotchman forgetting his own country on the occasion, and those worthy representatives of the "land of cake" fancy is aggrieved by the Packet station being established at Galway. Mr. Ellice, junior, holds the same view, and goes in strong in that direction. His voice was pretty well manifested in his examination of the witnesses. However, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Gregan, Right Hon. Henry Corry, and others, are fighting clause by clause, and have not yielded an inch. The committee appointed to inquire into the corrupt practices at elections hold one more sitting; so sharp a conflict in committee has never been known as has engaged its members, during their numerous meetings.

An application was made this morning to the Home Secretary, to release Mr. Hatch. Sir Cornewall Lewis had stated, in a former application, that though he was morally convinced of that gentleman's innocence, he would not accede to any request in his favour, until an indictment for perjury, was brought against the mother of the child. However, the application thus moving consequent upon the result of the trial has been unsuccessful, but will be renewed.

The House of Commons will adjourn for the Whitsuntide Holidays from Friday week next, until the following Thursday.

The Earl of Belmore has given notice that he will, on Thursday night week, draw the attention of the House of Lords to the appointment of Mr. Lyle, the Receiver Master in Chancery in Ireland, to the office of lieutenant of the county and city of Londonderry; and ask her Majesty's Government for some explanations with regard to that appointment.

Mr. Hennessy gave notice last Monday evening that he would call the attention of the House of Commons on Friday evening next to the statement by the Solicitor-General, with reference to an advertisement in the "Times" newspaper, for raising money to assist the insurgents in Sicily; and call attention to a decision of the Court of Common Pleas as to the illegality of such a proceeding.

Lord Naas will, on Tuesday next, call the attention of the House to the state of the convict establishment at Bermuda, as detailed in the report laid before Parliament; and ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it is the intention of Government to send any more convicts to that island?

The withdrawal of the Newspaper Conveyance Bill by the Chancellor, on Monday evening last, is looked upon as one of those indications of a good retreat being better than a bad fight.

The exhibition of nude female models in Schools of Design was carried, last night, by a majority of 115. Six Irish members voted against a public grant of money to schools in which such practice is adopted. Hon. Colonel Bernard, Mr. Greene, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Edward Hayes, Mr. Lanigan, and Mr. Richardson. Twenty-six Irish members supported the grant:—Sir John Acton, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bond, Mr. Calcutt, Mr. Close, Right Hon. Henry Corry, Mr. Peel Dawson, the Attorney-General, Colonel Dickson, Colonel Dunne, Mr. M. Dunne, Mr. Esmonde, Sir George Forster, Major Gavin, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Hennessy, Right Hon. Henry Herbert, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Maguire, Captain D. O'Connell, The O'Donohue, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Captain Stackpoole, Hon. W. Talbot, Mr. Torrens, and Mr. Vance.

Six Irish members voted, on Monday night, against opening the wine licensed houses on Sunday:—Hon. Colonel Bernard, Mr. Bruen, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr Lefroy, Right Hon. James Whitesides, and Colonel Taylor. Eighteen members supported the Chancellor of the Exchequer in opening wine licensed houses on Sunday:—Sir J. D. Acton, Mr. Bagwell, Lord Castlerosse, the Attorney-General, Mr. M. Dunne, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Colonel French, Mr. Greene, Mr. Gregory, Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, Mr. Lever, Mr. M'Cann, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Lord Proby, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Waldron.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon from Oxford.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princes of Wales and the Princess Alice, the Princess [illegible] took a drive in a carriage and four in the afternoon. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided over a meeting of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, held in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Palace of Westminster.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and Lady Charlotte Janes Ker have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, from Flora Castle, Kelso, N.B.

The Count de Montemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Cork left London yesterday for Brighton for a few days.

Baron Greene and family have removed to Ludford Park, Dundrum, for the season.

The Hon. A Thesiger, and the Hon. George Denman and Mrs. Denman and family are among our latest arrivals at Brighton.

University Intelligence.

HILARY TERM, 1860.

Divinity Examinations.—Senior Class, the following students were arranged in classes, according to their answering, the names in each class being placed according to the order of merit:—First Class—None. Second Class—Mag. Young, Robert G.; Mr. Lecky, William E. H. Third Class—Mr. Kingsley, Lancelot; D. Hill, Thomas F.; Mag. Cunningham, Henry; D. Beamish, George.
SAMUEL BUTCHER, D.D., Regius

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14TH MAY.—The Marquis of Lavalette is said to be the bearer of a note demanding the carrying out of the Hatti Houmayoun. The Bulgarians have drawn up a monster petition, requesting a complete separation from the Orthodox Church; and an inquiry has been instituted respecting the charge of appropriation of 2½ millions of piastres against the late Lord Chamberlain of the Sultan, whose property has been confiscated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 9TH.—Disturbances have been suppressed in Thessaly. The Greek Government has caused a leader of the movement to be arrested. Agitation prevails in the Piræus. General appearances exists in all the provinces of the empire. The demands of the Servian deputation are increasing. Riza Pacha has again refused the office of Grand Vizier. A requiem in honour of Count Tschenl has been chanted in the French chapel at Péra, and was attended by many Hungarians, Italians, and French Catholics.

COMMERCIAL.

The heavy fall on the Paris Bourse yesterday afternoon, and the accounts of the success of Garibaldi's expedition, have caused increased heaviness in the Stock Market. Consols exhibited a decline of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. The fall extends to every part of the Stock Exchange. Great Western of Canada Shares have declined. Grand Trunks of Canada are steady. The shares of the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company are well supported at 1¼ to 1½ premium. At the half-yearly meeting of the Provincial Bank of Ireland to-day a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum was declared, and a vote of thanks passed to the officers of the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The authority for the report that the King of Naples had applied for foreign aid is a telegram received during the morning from Madrid.

It was reported in Paris on Wednesday, that the French Minister at Naples, had asked for four ships of war to protect his countrymen.

The "Times" says it is announced that the Toulon fleet is about to sail for the Levant.

The *Herald* speaks of a formidable French armament being in preparation to proceed to British waters, and mentions a report that it was to be accompanied by a Russian squadron.

A despatch from Malta states that four screw line of battle ships are in port, ready for an immediate start, that there are plenty of ships to protect English interests in Italy if necessary. Yesterday being Ascension-day, it was kept as a holiday on the Paris Bourse.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Bill, and the Upper Mersey Dues Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Lord PALMERSTON having moved that the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday.

Mr. STANSFIELD inquired in what manner the rejection of the Paper-duty Bill would affect the Commercial Treaty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied it was not for him to anticipate the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords. Our obligations to France were, however, perfectly clear. We were bound by the treaty not to levy a higher rate of customs duty on French paper than the excise duty at home. The customs charge on French paper would, therefore, in any case be fixed at the same standing with the excise duty at home.

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to the statements of the Solicitor-General in reference to an advertisement for raising money to assist the insurgents in Sicily, and to a decision of the Court of Common Pleas as to the illegality of such proceedings. He quoted a variety of authorities to prove that the amity of the Crown was hereby violated, and that the offence was punishable by fine and imprisonment. He complained of the association of the foreign policy of England with revolutionary principles abroad, rather than with caution and order as in former times.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL complained that his answer had been separated from the question. He meant that a person reading the advertisement and simply subscribing money was not guilty of a violent offence; to that opinion he still adhered, but he did not deny the criminality of persons enlisting men for the purpose of serving against foreign Powers, and he gave no opinion as to the liability of the person who inserted the advertisement in question. The law as it at present stood in the Foreign Enlistment Act, was clearly insufficient to meet the present case tried in Common Pleas.

Mr. JAMES said the law as it stood was quite sufficient to prevent the offences. He asked Mr. Hennessy, amid cheering, how he proposed to apply the enlistment of men in Ireland to serve under General Lamoricière. In this case the Foreign Enlistment Act was clearly applicable.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL considered that his colleague had correctly expounded the law. No doubt the law made it illegal to raise money for the purpose of exciting to revolt the subjects of a foreign Power, but the enunciation of the law and the carrying of it into effect were two very different things. In this case the parties who subscribed were foreigners, residing in England, whom it was very difficult to bring within the scope of the law.

Sir H. CAIRNS could not understand how a more overt act of conspiracy could be committed than that of raising money for the purpose of subverting the troops of a friendly Power.

Mr. BOVILL said that the illegality of their proceedings could not be doubted, which was yet more evident by the directions of the most eminent barristers on international law.

Lord C. HAMILTON asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if his attention had been called to the case of William Hawthorn, who was recently confined within the St. Kevin's Reformatory, and whether any inquiry had been made as to the authors of certain letters written from that establishment which were represented to have been written by William Hawthorn? He complained that the boy had been placed in that Reformatory contrary to the law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the boy had been sent to the Reformatory in question by mistake on the part of the magistrate who committed him; believing him to be a Roman Catholic, he sent him to the nearest Roman Catholic Reformatory.

Colonel FRENCH called attention to the quarrel in the First Surrey Rifles, between Colonel Boucher and Captain Ross, and complained that Lord Lovelace, the lieutenant of the county, had acted with great partiality, and had directly called a charge of mutiny preferred by Colonel Boucher against Captain Ross a trifling matter.

Mr. S. HERBERT said that Government had no information on this matter, but he could not believe that the lieutenant could have treated insubordination as a trifling matter.

Mr. HOPE having asked the Attorney-General for an explanation as to the liability of foreigners to the English law,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that foreigners, though amenable to the law of England, were not to be considered as subjects of the Crown. If a British subject had forwarded £1,000 to Garibaldi for the purpose of insurrection, it would be clearly illegal; but the illegality was not so clear if a Sicilian refugee were to do the same thing.

Mr. MONSELL demanded that the Government should make known their intention, and not afford to foreign agitationists the moral support of their inaction. He protested against the terms applied by Mr. James to General Lamoricière and the Pope, who was simply acting in his own defence.

Mr. MALINS thought the Solicitor-General would have done better if he had acknowledged the error of his former interpretation of the law. That error, if not contradicted, would lead to serious mischief. Did Government really intend to acquiesce in the conduct of foreigners enjoying our protection and not obeying our laws? The foreigners could combine to bring this country into difficulties with other Powers. The anomaly of the law should be removed without delay; at the same time the principles should be maintained, and the levying of troops in Ireland for the service of the Pope ought to be prohibited.

Mr. NEWDEGATE declared that those who assisted Garibaldi, and those who enlisted for the Pope, were equally guilty, and ought to be equally punished.

Mr. E. OSBORNE said that the illegality of the subscriptions had been clearly proved. Whether it ought to be prosecuted or not, the Government were bound to state the course they intended to pursue. If they countenanced this movement, with what face could they blame the filibustering expedition of America? International law would thus be at an end, and the principle of non-intervention would be destroyed. He wished to know how far it was true that the expedition of Garibaldi had been forwarded by English vessels.

The O'DONOGHUE said that there was a great difference between assistance afforded legitimate sovereigns and assistance given to rebels against their lawful sovereigns.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to the expedition of Garibaldi, said he had that morning received a letter from the captain of the Intrepid, sent to Marsala for the protection of British property. That letter stated that the merchant steamers conveying Garibaldi arrived soon after, and the expedition disembarked. Two Neapolitan vessels of war were in the neighbourhood, but they did not fire. After all the men had left Garibaldi's vessel, the Neapolitan commander asked him to take possession of them vessels, which he very properly declined to do. He did not contradict the statement that they had assisted the landing, because he had many hearsays of it; but the clear inference was, that he had done nothing of the kind, nor anything not in accordance with his duty. As to the subscription for Garibaldi, to prosecute its promoter would involve great difficulty; and he never remembered a successful prosecution on any such grounds. He himself had subscribed in favour of the insurrection in Greece, and no one had prosecuted him. After all, cases of this kind must be judged by their own merits. What of the filibustering expedition that landed in England in 1688? These attempts deserved close consideration before they were either approved or condemned. He declined to give any pledge on the part of the Government to undertake prosecution against those who had forwarded money to the Sicilian insurrectionists.

After some remarks from Mr. WYNN, in reference to Garibaldi,

Mr. MAGUIRE defended the Pope, and stigmatised the attempts of the two friendly robbers who professed to liberate Italy as pure humbug.

Mr. HARVEY SEYMOUR complained of the speech of Lord J. Russell, as calculated to encourage the subscription for Garibaldi.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had carefully abstained from giving any opinion as to the expedition.

Sir F. SMITH called attention to the decayed gunboats, and begged that they might not be broken up till they had been thoroughly examined.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE confirmed, from personal observation, the statements respecting the rotten condition of the gunboats.

Lord C. PAGET said that the boats would not be broken up at present, nor till they were exhibited to the contractors.

After some further conversation the adjournment was agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the Wine Licences Bill. The reserve clauses yet remain to be settled.

On clause 12

Mr. JAMES proposed an amendment, assimilating the licences granted by the magistrates to those now applicable to public-houses. On account of this amendment, the inconvenience was urged of three systems—that of the public-house, the beer-house, and the proposed system. On the contrary, it was the best of the three.

After some discussion on other parts of the clause,

Sir W. JOLLIFFE complained of the absence of all power of appeal from the decision of the magistrates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed to add words granting a power of appeal.

The clause was then agreed to, as were other reserve and some additional clauses.

Mr. B. MARTIN moved the repeal of act known as Tippling Act.

Mr. HARDY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and others opposed the motion, which was withdrawn.

Mr. J. LOCKE proposed the repeal of the liberty now granted to theatres to sell intoxicating liquors.

Several Members spoke in favour of the proposition, but the chairman ruled that it could not then be brought forward.

Some further clauses were agreed to, after which the bill passed through committee and was to be reported.

The remaining business was disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 1-50 a.m.

TATTERSALL'S.

Derby—5 to 1 agst Umpire; 8 to 1 agst Wizard; 6 to 1 agst Thormanby (taken); 12 to 2 agst Natburn; 20 to 5 agst Tresson; 20 to 1 agst Bucanier; 20 to 1 agst Honor; 33 to 1 Rawlie; 40 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 40 to 1 agst Drone (offered); 40 to 1 agst Mainstone (offered); 50 to 1 agst Manchester; 1,000 to 15 agst Curwood (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst Tradneer (taken); 1,000 to 10 agst Cape Flyaway (taken); even on Umpire agst the Wizard; 800 to 1,200 agst Wizard; 800 to 1,200 on Umpire agst Thormanby; 60 to 50 agst Umpire and the Wizard, coupled.

Oaks—5 to 2 agst Seclusion (taken); 6 to 1 agst Rapee (taken); 7 to 1 agst Viatha; 7 to 1 agst Signata (taken).

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Hoopdee Stakes—6 to 1 agst Romeo (taken); 6 to 1 agst Rapee (taken); 5 to 2 agst Drona (offered).

Oaks—7 to 2 agst Seclusion.

Derby—7 to 2 agst Wizard (taken); 4 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 6 to 1 agst Thormanby (taken); 11 to 1 agst St. Albans (taken); 101 to 6 agst Bucanier (offered); 20 to 1 agst Horror; 50 to 1 agst Drone (offered).

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING.—St. Albans has been scratched for the Derby.

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

20, Molesworth-street, 17th May, 1860.

SIR,—I have very great pleasure in informing you that the vessel chartered with provisions to relieve the distressed in Erris, arrived safe in Broadhaven on Tuesday, having left Dublin on the previous Thursday. My correspondent says it would be quite impossible for him to describe the joy and happiness depicted on every countenance at this seasonable relief—not only in meeting their present immediate wants, but the means it has thus promptly afforded the people in cropping their land.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. DOMBRAIN.

N.B.—Should the subscriptions justify it, I would be anxious to supply the seed potatoes, oats, and turnips, at a mere nominal cost.

WHITE v. DE BURGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the report of this case in your publication of the 14th instant, the defendant is stated to be a Mr. H. De Burgh, resident near Naas. I have been requested to state that the defendant in the above is a Mr. Walter Hussey De Burgh, formerly of Dowore, and now residing in Wales, and is not Mr. Thomas De Burgh, of Oldtown, near Naas, nor any member of his family. To prevent any misconception, I shall be obliged by your inserting this communication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. B. CULLEN.

57, Belvidere-place, May 17, 1860.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following are the awards made by the Judges on Wednesday, the 16th inst.,—

PRIVATE GARDENS.

Six Greenhouse or stove Plants—First Prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq., Elm Park, Merrion; gardener, Mr. Byrne. Second prize, Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P., Dartry, Upper Rathmines; gardener, Mr. Dwyer.

Six Ericas—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Six Azaleas—First prize, Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P. Second prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Six Ferns (Native)—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq. Second prize (honorary), recommended to Thomas Drury, Esq. J.P.

Six Ferns (Foreign)—First prize, Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P.

Six Lycopods—First prize, Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P.

Specimen Exotic—First prize, the Hon. the Dean of St. Patrick's; gardener, Mr. Ball.

Specimen Fuchsia—Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P.

Six Pelargoniums (Fancy)—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Six Pelargoniums (French) First prize, John Fry, Esq., Woodlands, Collinswood; gardener, Mr. Dowdall.

Six Calceolarias—First prize, John Fry, Esq.

Six Roses in Pots—First prize, Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P. Second prize, John Fry, Esq.

Twelve Tulips—First prize, Maurice Brooks, Esq., Rathmines Castle; gardener, Mr. Mears.

Twenty-four Pansies—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Twelve Fuchsias—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Twelve Anemones—First prize, Mr. Rogers, National Industrial School, Glasnevin.

Twelve Ranunculus (Mixed Turban)—First prize, Mr. Rogers.

OPEN COMPETITION.

Twelve Ornamental Plants—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Ornamental Box—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq. Second prize, Mr. Macgregor, Old Mountpleasant Nursery.

Six Ornamental Foliage Plants—First Prize, Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P., Dartry.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Six Stove or Greenhouse Plants—First prize, Messrs. Barnes and Company, Merrion Nursery; superintendent, Mr. Edwards. Second prize, Mr. Macgregor, Old Mountpleasant Nursery.

Six Ericas—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons, Church Hill Nursery, Glasnevin. Second prize, Messrs. Barnes and Co.

Six Azaleas—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons. Second prize, Mr. Macgregor.

Six Ferns (Native)—First prize, Messrs. Barnes and Co. Six Ferns (Foreign)—First prize, Messrs. Barnes and Co. Six Lycopods—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons. Specimen Exotic—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons. Specimen Fuchsia—First prize, Messrs. Barnes and Co. Six Pelargoniums (Fancy)—First prize, Mr. Macgregor. Six Pelargoniums (French)—First prize, Mr. Macgregor. Six Fuchsias—Prize, Mr. Macgregor.

Six Calceolarias—First prize, Messrs. Barnes and Co. Six Cinerarias—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons. Twelve Roses—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons. Six Roses (in pots)—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons.

Twelve Tulips—First prize, Mr. Robinson; nursery, Royal Canal Bank, Broadstone, and Lesson-street. Second prize, Messrs Campbell and Sons.

Twenty-four Pansies—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons. Second prize, Mr. Dunlop; nursery, Philsborough North Circular-road.

Twelve Pansies—First prize, Messrs. Barnes and Co. Second prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons.

Twelve Ranunculus (White Turban)—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons.

Twelve Ranunculus (Mixed Turban)—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons.

The following were sent in, not for competition:—A group of Herbaceous Plants, from the gardens of Thomas Drury, Esq., J.P., recommended as honorary prize. Also a group of Herbaceous Plants from Mr. Robinson's Nursery. Two pages of very fine Anemones and Mixed Turban Ranunculus from Francis J. Cable, Esq., Glasnevin. Messrs. Campbell and Sons contributed extra groups of fine Calceolarias; also a box of twenty-four branches of cut Verbenas, including most of the new varieties, and which were deservedly commended a prize.

Judges on Plants in Private Gardens—David Moore, Esq.; Michael Keogh, Esq.; Mr. J. Brady, Merrion.

In Public Gardens—Mr. G. Smith, Viscregal Gardens; Mr. D. Wright, Notley.

Florist Flowers—Mr. Presley, Knockmaroon; Mr. Ryan, Rathfarnham.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—The last meeting of this society was held on the evening of the 11th instant.—John Kingsland, Esq., A.B., M.R.I., presided over the proceedings. Papers were read by members, on "Napoleon," and on "Some Points of Irish History." The next meeting will be held on this evening, when the following subject will be discussed—"Should the house of Lancaster be considered as usurpers?" George J. Allen, Esq., B.A., will open the question, and George J. Shaw, Esq., B.A., will support the affirmative. The meeting will be open to the public on payment of sixpence each visitor on the night of meeting, which will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board of guardians was held yesterday.

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The following members were present:—Cornelius Shannon, Dr. Wall, George Austin, W. F. Drought, Edmund Lawless, G. C. Place, J.P.; Thomas F. Caldbeck, J.P.; Wm. Ryan, Thomas Franklin, John Hough, Thomas W. Falkner, James Lambert, John Byrne, John Prescott, H. R. Gillespie, John O. Nonsell, John H. Evans, John Draper, William Caldbeck, J.P.; George Sykes, Simon Ledwidge, Charles Davis, Thomas Doekrell, Henry Kingsmill, W. R. Fottrell, John Robinson, J.P.; John Reddy, Samuel Warren, G. Woods Maunsell, J.P.; James Plunkett, Daniel P. Ryan, J.P.; Patrick Whelane, A. R. Cane, J.P.; George Dean, J.P.; Francis Dowling, Carew O'Dwyer, J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,220; admitted during the week, 151; born, 2; discharged during the week, 147; died, 12; remaining on Saturday, 12th May, 2,314; of the above number, 1,038 were sick and infirm, 380 healthy adults, 462 healthy and 224 aged children, and healthy out-door, 202; total, 2,506.

Mr. Place called the attention of the board to a statement, made with reference to him at the board of the North Dublin Union, on Wednesday. Mr. Arkins objected to the confirmation of the report of the joint committee, because it was not unanimous upon the subject. It was not a fact, as had been stated by Mr. John Martin, that the committee were unanimous on the occasion. Five other gentlemen attended from the North Dublin Union besides Mr. Martin, and before the resolution was put by the chairman, Mr. Byrne, for Mr. Place, refused to second it; Dr. Wall and Mr. Shannon also refused to support it. It was then seconded by Mr. Byrne, who, on that occasion, acted in the twofold capacity of chairman and seconder. Every one present must have known that he (Mr. Place) did not give his assent to the resolution. As to the statement that it was carried by a majority of one, which he was reported to have made on the last day, if he did make it, he must have conveyed his thoughts clumsily, for he certainly did not intend to make it.

Mr. Byrne said it must have been observed by the two boards that the bill in question was partly a political one, and that any one who could suppose a resolution upon such a question, and by such a committee, could be carried unanimously, must have very erroneous ideas of the forbearance of political parties in this country. He (Mr. Byrne) was in the chair upon the occasion, and as he was the only member of the South Dublin Union Committee who professed Conservative opinions, he felt bound to second the resolution, which was carried by a majority. The other parties had assented to some of the clauses of the bill, and had opposed others, but, as well as he remembered, there were three or four noes.

Dr. Wall said there were three or four dissentients on the occasion. Mr. Byrne was the only one belonging to the South Dublin Union who supported the petition.

Mr. Byrne then moved that the petition alluded to be entrusted to Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., for presentation to the House of Commons. The motion being seconded, a division was taken upon it, when there were 10 for it and 5 against it.

The Clerk read the petition adopted by the North Dublin Union on Wednesday, accompanied with a letter requesting the board of the South Dublin Union to adopt a similar one. The clerk said the board had already adopted a petition on this subject.

THE LATE INVESTIGATION INTO THE RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF THE INMATES.

Mr. Carew O'Dwyer's notice of motion for this day, in reference to the action of the Commissioners, touching the above investigation, having been read,

The Clerk then read the following letter from the matron upon the subject:—

"South Dublin Union, 16th May, 1860.

"TO THE GUARDIANS OF THE SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

"GENTLEMEN,—I received, by your order, a copy of the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners, containing their remarks upon the report furnished to them, by their inspector, Mr. Otway, relative to the inquiry recently held by him into the riot in the dining-hall of the workhouse.

"In obedience to the suggestion contained in that letter, that I should make to you any statement in explanation of my participation in that proceeding, I beg to submit the following for your consideration:—Owing to my state of health at the time, I was not examined, and therefore had not the opportunity to place before Mr. Otway the facts which relate to the part I had in the proceedings.

"You, gentlemen are aware, by the report of your own medical officer, that before and during the occurrence which rendered inquiry necessary, I was seriously ill, and confined to my room, and am still far from recovered, and was under leave of absence from duty by your order, notwithstanding which I persevered in remaining in the house at very great peril to my health; and I may state that when the report reached me from the master that several of the women had improperly possessed themselves of articles of clothing, I was confined to my room and unable to leave it. You will, therefore, perceive that it was impossible for me to be present on the occasion of the examination at the dining-hall.

"But, notwithstanding my sickness, I exerted myself to the utmost of my ability, and beyond my ability, to do or cause to be done whatever was proper and possible in order to maintain discipline, and to protect the property of the union. The facts respecting my part in the affair are as follows:—

"I had information that some of the laundry women and others had obtained, by improper means, from the laundry extra outside petticoats, which, for the purpose of their dress, they added to that allowed them by the house regulations.

"On the 4th of April I informed Mrs. Kennedy (who you are aware was directed to take charge of my departments, and was doing my duty during my illness) of what I had heard, and requested her to inspect the women, and to ascertain if this was the case, and if so to report it. The following day, 5th of April, I mentioned to Wardmistress O'Connor the information which had reached me, and inspected of her from where the extra clothing could be taken, and in reply she stated it must be from the laundry. I desired her to observe if any of the women had any extra clothing, and to report it. She expressed herself reluctant to interfere, as she considered her life would be in danger by doing so, but the hall, where assistance would be near, was the fittest place for such observation. I admonished her that if any loss of the union property resulted by her neglect, I would report her to the board.

"On the next day Wardmistress O'Connor reported a pauper woman, named Bridget Fynanes, for disorderly conduct, and for having more clothing than allowed by the house. Being unable myself to see the woman, I, according to the directions formerly given to me by Mr. Crawford, and by the board, referred her to the master. He, after he had made the inquiry, wrote across the report that Fynanes had a part of an extra petticoat, and that she stated that several girls had more.

"On the 7th of April, about half-past eight o'clock a.m., on reading the remarks of the master on the report regarding Fynanes, which I had referred to him on the previous day, that a number of girls had extra over-petticoats, I sent word by Wardmaster Cunningham to the master that I thought they ought to be searched. Wardmaster Cunningham in reply brought me the following message from the master to know 'Did I think they ought to be searched on that day?'—to which I replied, 'The sooner the property of the union was looked after the better;' and I also desired the female officers to attend the examination.

"It is proper to remark respecting the search that the only examination necessary to be made was the ordinary one, which has been in use for many years, and is of daily occurrence—viz., an examination, by the female officers, of the women on leaving the dining-hall, to prevent the removal of tins, provisions, &c.; and I have no reason to believe that any other search was intended, or was, in fact, attempted to be made.

"Therefore, as respects the search or examination, my only concern with it was as above stated. The master asked my advice, which, as was my duty, I gave to him, he having full right and authority to accept or reject it, according to his own sense of duty.

"I beg further to remark that, had I advised the master not to make the examination, or to postpone it, I would have involved both him and myself (were he to adopt my advice) in a responsibility for which we would deserve censure; nay, more, we would be responsible in a pecuniary sense for the deficiency of the stock of the house, both being bound personally and by sureties for any property of the house lost by our neglect.

"The foregoing is a plain and truthful statement of my concern in the transaction to which the Commissioners' letter refers, and which, had I been able to appear before Mr. Otway, I would have solemnly deposed to, and proved by the corroborating testimony of those whom I have named.

"I beg to remark that it will appear manifest from the foregoing statement that it was impossible that I could have attended at the examination made in the dining-hall, or taken a part personally in it to discover those who had the articles of clothing upon them—namely, outside petticoats obtained in an improper manner.

"I have to state in my own vindication that the remark in the Commissioners' letter that the necessity for the search ordered on the occasion referred to in their letter 'implies some systematic failure on the part of the matron to protect the union clothing from being improperly obtained and used by female inmates,' is not, I respectfully submit, deserved by me; and I feel satisfied that if the Commissioners understood all the facts of the case, and my conduct as an officer, that the above observation would not appear in their letter. I have held the responsible and arduous office of matron from the opening of the house in 1840, a period of twenty years, during which I have endeavoured to discharge my duties with faithful efficiency for the benefit of the inmates, and to deserve the approval of the guardians and the Poor Law Commissioners; and I beg to state that my efforts have not been in vain, as I have had the gratification of being commended for my attention to the duties of my office; and I am enabled to state, that during the many years of my connexion with your house, no minute is not contain a single instance of disapprobation of my conduct, or of the loss of one penny by my default or neglect.

"The misappropriation of the property to which the Commissioners' letter refers, so far as I am aware, may be traced to the laundry department; if so, it will be manifest that the responsibility rests with the heads of that department now in charge of that responsible department, and Mr. Otway is aware of my having been on the sick list present at least on two occasions when the subject was before the board; and therefore I submit that I do not deserve censure resulting from a cause beyond my control.

"The Commissioners' letter states that the present is 'not the first occasion on which they have had to regret the deficiency of evidence from the want of the attendance of Dollard's absence from the yard when the examination of articles of clothing among the female inmates was in question.

"The first and only occasion of my absence then referred to occurred upon three years and a half ago, when I was a member of your board who witnessed a similar exercise of violence and insubordination will remember that it was of such a nature as to render it unfit for any female to interfere, or indeed to be present, as indecent was the language and conduct of those refractory girls. Without hearing and seeing what transpired on occasions such as those referred to, it is not possible that you, gentlemen, or the Poor Law Commissioners, can conceive how unsuitable it is for female officers to be present, and how it is only of necessity the male officers and the police have to be present, and even they find it difficult to subdue riot, and it is contrary to propriety to be obliged to be present on such occasions.

"I may also remark, that on many occasions, when those misguided women have been before your board, their conduct has been most disrespectful and violent, and members of your board who have addressed to them kind advice have been insolently replied to by them.

"Also, it is necessary that I should remind you that the ringleaders of the unhappy insubordinates referred to in this letter are notorious for their reckless conduct out of the workhouse, as also in it. Some of them have been repeatedly in prison for crimes committed in the city, and for crimes committed in the workhouse, such as assaults with violence, robbery, and setting fire to the house; and you are aware that I was on one occasion violently assaulted by a blow on my head from a bottle, which placed my life in danger, and left me for a very lengthened period in extremely delicate health.

The subject was questioned, first before the magistrate, and afterwards when on her trial before the judge. If I had given her any cause for the outrage of which she was accused, she confessed that I had not, but, on the contrary, I had been always kind to her and the poor women in her class.

"I am aware, gentlemen, of your knowledge of the facts referred to in this letter; nevertheless I feel it to be necessary to remind you of them, that you may take into consideration the very great difficulties connected with my official duties, and also that you may judge whether or not I have acted to deserve your favour and approbation.

"Hoping that this explanation may prove satisfactory to you and to the Poor Law Commissioners—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JANE DOLLARD."

Mr. Byrne said he had read the above letter before it had been read by the clerk to the board, and that he had drawn up a resolution in relation to it. In his opinion the commissioners had acted very properly in not taking any step in relation to the proceedings in that house which had been investigated until the guardians themselves had expressed their opinions about them, for as the guardians, or some of them, saw the officers nearly every day, they were, of course, better judges as to their general and particular conduct than the Commissioners could be. Any one who had heard the matron's explanation should admit that it contained a plain and unvarnished statement of the occurrences referred to, and he was at a loss to know how the Commissioners came by the information which induced them to make censorious observations upon the conduct of the matron. The following was the resolution which he intended to propose:—"That the explanation of the matron now read is perfectly satisfactory, and the statements therein contained strictly correct. And that, after having carefully read over the evidence, and the Poor Law Commissioners' letter, both of which have been printed by order of this board, we cannot discover a single line therein to warrant the expressions in the said letter referring to her. Neither can we discover in the long, highly-efficient, and faithful discharge of duty by that officer any excuse for such implied censure of her. And that the matron, having continuously, for years, deserved and enjoyed our fullest confidence, we do not see even a shadow of reason for its withdrawal from her, but, on the contrary, we again reiterate our full approval of her conduct in reference to the matter of the late investigation, as well as her general discharge of duty. And that the clerk do furnish her with a copy of this resolution, as a further addition to her already numerous testimonials."

Mr. Rice seconded the resolution, and said that in his opinion the Commissioners had gone out of their way to cast obloquy upon the matron. It was therefore the duty of the board to resist their aspersions and defend her character.

Mr. Place heartily supported the resolution. He said the conduct of the matron never deserved the reprobation with which she had been visited. In his opinion she was a most upright and efficient officer.

Mr. Carew O'Dwyer said he fully concurred in the spirit of the resolution. The board owed it to themselves to repel the attack which had been made upon a woman so long in their services, and he would suggest that any resolution which should be passed by the board, in relation to the conduct of the Commissioners towards her should be couched in the strongest language possible.

The Chairman then put Mr. Byrne's resolution, which was passed unanimously.

The Clerk then read a very long letter from the Rev. Mr. Fox, Roman Catholic chaplain of the house, in which he reviewed the evidence which had been taken during the investigation, and pronounced it contradictory, incorrect, and unreliable in many respects. He defended, generally, the course which he had pursued and the testimony he had given, and condemned the conduct of the Commissioners in relation to himself. He said he could not be induced to believe that his conduct in any way deserved their reprobation. The clerk having concluded the reading of the Rev. Mr. Fox's letter,

Dr. Wall rose to propose the following resolution, which also embodied his general views upon the matter:—"As to the Commissioners' letter, regarding the line of conduct pursued by the Rev. Mr. Fox, who was accidentally a witness to part of the proceedings on the 7th April, by being on business in Mr. Grant's apartment, the Commissioners seem to say that he was encouraging insubordination in the house, we consider that they have come to a very erroneous decision. Could any man of right mind, and anxious for justice, witness the scene of men dragging females and throwing them on the floor, and they encouraging them, without feeling shocked, and without coming forward to tell what he was witness to? The Commissioners seem to republicate, without giving any reason, the evidence given by the female pauper, though it seems given with every appearance of candour and truth. Anyone acquainted with the working of the poor house well knows how difficult it is to come at the truth and facts, particularly when the conduct of officers is in question; and we think the evidence given by the females of equal value with that of the officers. See the evidence of Bridget Healy (55 years) as to the treatment of Dalton by the officers, and other paupers by Maguire. Also the evidence of Bridget O'Neill, 74 years, confirming fully the Rev. Mr. Fox's statement as to girls being on the ground, and officers standing over them, and the exposure of their limbs, and of Maguire holding a woman by the hair, and dragging her. Also evidence of Catherine Bergin, as to dragging the girls by their clothes, and as to exposure, and also as to ill-treatment of the girls by officers. See also the evidence of Ardina Miller, thirteen years in the house, proving the bad conduct of the officers and Maguire, and the ill-treatment of the women. Neither should the evidence of Dalton be set aside, as it is confirmed by the other females. How can subordination or respect to the authorities be maintained, if justice be not done to the pauper inmates? And we are of opinion that the Rev. Mr. Fox, in the course adopted by him, only did what any honest or honourable man should do, and not all calculated to destroy discipline or subvert authority; and that the injunctions and unseemly conduct pursued by some of the officers would tend much more to destroy discipline and subvert authority."

Mr. Lawless seconded the above resolution.

Mr. O'Dwyer said he concurred in the spirit of Dr. Wall's resolution, but he objected to its being again entertained. He also suggested that as he himself was about to offer two resolutions upon the subject, it would be better, perhaps, that Dr. Wall should withdraw his.

Dr. Wall declined to do so, and, after some discussion, a vote was taken upon his resolution, when there were 26 votes against it and 11 for it.

Against the resolution—Austin, Bonsall, Byrne, Kane, Caldbeck, Caldbeck (W), Davis, Deane, Drought, Draper, Dockrell, Evans, Franklin, Fottrell, Faulkner, Gillespie, Kingsmill, Lambert, Maunsell, Price, Prescott, Ryan (D), Robinson, Sir R. Shaw, Sykes, and Warren.

For it—Dowling, Keogh, Lawless, Ledwidge, O'Dwyer, Plunkett, Reddy, Ryan (W), Shannon, Whelan, and Wall.

Mr. O'Dwyer then said he had listened attentively to the Rev. Mr. Fox's letter, and that he was about to propose two resolutions respecting it, which he conscientiously believed would be carried out. He saw no reason why they should not be as unanimous in the passing of those resolutions, as they were with regard to the one affecting the matron. It was the duty of the board to show that they were something more than the registering officers of those gentlemen who presided in the Custom-house. The inquiry had been called for by the board, and they should not allow themselves to be led into a verdict by the dictation of the Commissioners, who had already been taught by two actions that their interpretation of the law was not to be relied upon. Mr. O'Dwyer then proceeded to say that the course pursued on the first day of the inquiry was contrary to law. If it was wrong in the Commissioners to cast an aspersion on the matron, it was equally wrong to reprobate the conduct of a clergyman, whose office gave him a particular claim to their protection. The Commissioners had delicately insinuated that the deposition made by the Rev. Mr. Fox before the magistrates was the cause of their pronouncing a more lenient sentence than they otherwise would. But he would ask why should not this gentleman have acted as he did? He had given his evidence under the solemn obligation of an oath, and in the discharge of his duty. Mr. O'Dwyer then defended, at some length, the character of the Rev. Mr. Fox and the course pursued by him, and threatened that if the Commissioners turned him out of the house they would soon follow him. He concluded by moving his first resolution, as follows:—"That this board respectfully declares the right seemingly asserted by the Commissioners of Poor Laws to send them, as they have done in this letter now read, by the suppression of their opinion upon a transaction investigated at the request of this board, with the aid of the Assistant Poor Law Inspector, previously to this board having an opportunity of maturely considering the evidence, and deliberating upon the course which they might feel it their duty to pursue with respect to the tumultuous proceedings in this house on the 12th April."

Mr. Plunkett seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bonsall contended that the resolution could not pass; because it was not a legal resolution. If the law invested the Commissioners with power to interfere in the transactions of the house, would not the chairman, by putting this resolution, act in defiance of what the law required?

Mr. O'Dwyer said if any sentence of condemnation were to be passed on account of this resolution, he was willing to bear the entire responsibility.

Mr. Bonsall said that Mr. O'Dwyer could not assume the entire responsibility of the case. If the resolution were past, the entire board would have to share that responsibility.

The Chairman said he would not put the resolution, as he believed it was contrary to law. The Commissioners had held the inquiry at the request of the board. They had sent them their report, and how could the board now say that the Commissioners had no right to interfere. The Commissioners, in the present instance, had acted merely in the same way as they had acted frequently before.

Mr. O'Dwyer then read his second resolution as follows:—"That the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Fox has been given under the obligation of a solemn oath, and that the language of the Commissioners in impugning the evidence given by that clergyman on the inquiry was most unwarrantable and most offensive, not only to the Rev. Mr. Fox, but to the Roman Catholic guardians of the board; and that this board is of opinion that the Rev. Mr. Fox acted in the interest of justice in offering to give evidence before the magistrates.

Mr. Place seconded the resolution. He was sure that the Rev. Mr. Fox believed that he saw all that he had stated in his evidence, but he (Mr. Place) considered that his interference was wrong. In his opinion the Rev. Mr. Fox was quite justified in going to the police office and depoising as to what he saw. He did what any clergyman or gentleman would have done under the circumstances, and it should be recollected that he had no opportunity of referring to the board before giving his evidence at the police office, for it was on the evening of Easter Saturday that the occurrence happened.

Mr. Bonsall said he could not concur with Mr. O'Dwyer's resolution. He had hoped, however, that such a resolution would have been proposed in relation to the Commissioners' letter as would exclude angry discussion at the board. He did not for a moment suppose that the Rev. Mr. Fox had been guilty of perjury nor would he make the imputation against any man. He had no doubt that Mr. Fox did believe all that he deposed to, but then they had the testimony of another person, equally credible

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday Morning.—The Senate terminated its sessions on the 14th instant, after a duration of two hours. Twenty-four members were present, and the business was soon disposed of. The Senate will not meet again until the 28th inst.

The Paris Bourse was very dull to-day, and the Rentes declined 50c. The Three per Cents closed at 68f. 75c.

The Paris Moniteur says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Constitutionnel says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Pays says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Patrie says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Presse says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Opinion Nationale says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Siecle says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Univers says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Assemblee Nationale says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Gazette de France says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Union says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Monde says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Ordre says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Liberte says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Public says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue des Deux Mondes says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Contemporaine says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Independante says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Nationale says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Politique says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Progressive says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Republicaine says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers et des Industries says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers et des Industries et des Manufactures says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers et des Industries et des Manufactures et des Commerces says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers et des Industries et des Manufactures et des Commerces et des Agriculture says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers et des Industries et des Manufactures et des Commerces et des Agriculture et des Mines says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

The Paris Revue Universelle des Arts et des Lettres et des Sciences et des Beaux-Arts et des Metiers et des Industries et des Manufactures et des Commerces et des Agriculture et des Mines et des Forges says:—"The Emperor has received the Count de Persigny, who has arrived from London."

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